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Foreign CROPS AND MARKETS

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Growth Through Agricultural Progress

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INDIA EXPORTS MORE FLUE-CURED TOBACCO

India's exports of flue-cured tobacco in 1960 totaled 76.5 million pounds, compared with 69.7 million in 1959.

Major markets last year included the United Kingdom, 37 million pounds; the U.S.S.R., 9 million; and Belgium, 4 million. Other large purchasers were Ireland, West African countries, the Netherlands, Egypt, Singapore, and Hong Kong.

Average export prices for leaf moving to principal foreign markets last year, expressed in terms of U.S. cents per pound, were: United Kingdom, 55.8; U.S.S.R., 14.5; Belgium, 12.8; Ireland, 59.7; Netherlands, 14.7; Egypt, 19.0; and Singapore, 24.6 cents.

TOBACCO, UNMANUFACTURED: Indian exports of flue-cured, 1959 and 1960, quantity and average export price

Destination	1959		1960	
	: Average export		: Average export	
	Quantity	price per	Quantity	price per
	: pounds	U.S. cents	: pounds	U.S. cents
United Kingdom...	34,527	51.9	37,409	55.8
U.S.S.R.....	9,795	15.7	9,096	14.5
Belgium.....	2,721	14.9	3,989	12.8
Ireland.....	4,036	55.3	3,751	59.7
West Africa 2/...	1,839	5.4	3,138	7.2
Netherlands.....	3,691	14.2	3,056	14.7
Egypt.....	363	5.7	2,662	19.0
Singapore.....	541	24.6	2,317	24.6
Hong Kong.....	2,458	12.0	1,388	12.2
Germany, West....	1,210	18.6	14	18.0
Others.....	8,493	19.7	9,724	18.1
Total.....	69,674	35.9	76,544	37.4

1/ Converted at 1 rupee = 21 U.S. cents. 2/ Includes Senegal, Ivory Coast, Guinea, and Dahomey.

Source: Monthly Statistics of Foreign Trade of India.

U.S. CIGARETTE EXPORTS CONTINUE TO RISE

U.S. exports of cigarettes in the first 6 months of 1961 were 14.4 percent larger than in January-June 1960.

Major purchasers in the first half of 1961, in the order of their importance, included: France, Hong Kong, Gibraltar, Belgium-Luxembourg, Uruguay, Kuwait, Singapore, the Netherlands Antilles, Italy, and Sweden. Exports to these destinations, with the exception of Hong Kong, Gibraltar, and the Netherlands Antilles, were larger than last year.

The value of January-June exports was \$47.7 million--up 16.1 percent from last year. The average export price this year was \$4.36 per 1,000 pieces, compared with \$4.30 a year ago.

CIGARETTES: U.S. exports, by principal countries
of destination, January-June 1959-1961

Destination	January-June			Percent change 1961 from 1960
	1959	1960	1961	
	Million pieces	Million pieces	Million pieces	
France.....	570.4	672.9	801.0	+19.0
Hong Kong.....	677.7	808.2	796.7	-1.4
Gibraltar.....	5.0	841.4	795.6	-5.4
Belgium-Luxembourg.....	383.6	430.6	517.0	+20.1
Uruguay.....	66.5	97.2	497.7	+412.0
Kuwait.....	360.8	422.2	484.1	+14.7
Singapore.....	400.5	437.9	448.6	+2.4
Netherlands Antilles...	454.7	483.2	392.6	-18.7
Italy.....	190.4	264.8	375.2	+41.7
Sweden.....	248.7	278.4	364.6	+31.0
Germany, West.....	201.9	292.7	319.0	+9.0
Switzerland.....	162.0	164.6	305.4	+85.5
Netherlands.....	226.3	291.4	304.4	+4.5
Spain.....	1.3	.5	302.5	--
Denmark.....	209.2	221.5	249.5	+12.6
Peru.....	116.4	205.5	245.5	+19.5
Panama, Republic of....	123.4	152.5	220.0	+44.3
Morocco.....	1,118.7	266.1	214.7	-19.3
Lebanon.....	95.1	97.7	187.1	+91.5
Malayan Federation.....	173.5	214.3	182.7	-14.7
Liberia.....	84.6	125.0	159.5	+27.6
Paraguay.....	1.9	92.2	159.1	+72.6
Ecuador.....	184.8	198.5	158.1	-20.4
Chile.....	8.8	77.8	149.8	+92.5
Colombia.....	154.2	129.8	146.1	+12.6
Australia.....	.6	188.7	134.0	-29.0
Canada.....	148.8	151.8	131.4	-13.4
Others.....	2,706.2	1,950.6	1,891.2	-3.0
Total.....	9,076.0	9,558.0	10,933.1	+14.4
Value (1,000 dollars) ..	38,923	41,076	47,690	+16.1

U.K. BUTTER IMPORTS UP, CHEESE IMPORTS DOWN

The United Kingdom imported 439 million pounds of butter from January through May--an increase of 4 percent over the comparable period of 1960--but cheese imports declined by 15 million pounds.

The largest supplier of butter was New Zealand with 163 million pounds or 3 million more than a year earlier. Denmark and Australia shipped 87 million and 73 million, respectively--considerably smaller quantities than were shipped in the corresponding period of 1960. Imports from Argentina, Ireland, France, and the Netherlands were substantially higher.

U.K. cheese imports totaled 130 million pounds--down from the 145 million imported in January-May, 1960. Purchases from New Zealand, Australia, Canada, Denmark, and the Netherlands were considerably reduced. Somewhat larger shipments were received from Finland, France, West Germany, Italy, Norway, and Switzerland.

AUSTRALIA EXPORTS MEAT TO NORTH AMERICA

Two ships left Australia in early August with 2,315,264 pounds of frozen beef for the United States.

The Orcades sailed August 8 with 1,999,872 pounds--1,304,576 for New York, 193,536 for Philadelphia, 451,584 for Boston, and 50,176 for New Orleans. The City of Sidney sailed August 12 with 315,392 pounds--139,776 for Los Angeles and 175,616 for San Francisco.

The Pioneer Surf left Australia July 31 with 60,480 pounds of mutton for St. John. The estimated date of arrival is September 7.

U.S. EXPORTS OF TALLOW AND GREASES DECLINE

Exports of inedible tallow and greases from January through June were 5 percent below the same period of 1960.

Major declines in exports to the large markets of Western Europe were partially offset by purchases of 131 million pounds by the U.S.S.R. Italy continues to be the largest U.S. market in Western Europe, taking 95 million pounds in the first 6 months of the year, compared with 156 million during the same months of 1960. Shipments to the Netherlands were 82 million pounds in January-June--80 million below the same period of 1960.

Exports to Japan, largest U.S. market in 1960, were 224 million pounds during January-June, compared with 189 million in the first 6 months of 1960. Much of the increase is the result of market development activities by the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

(Continued on following page)

INEDIBLE TALLOW AND GREASES 1/: U.S. exports, by country of destination, average 1951-55, annual 1959-60, and January-June 1960-61

Continent and countries	Average 1951-55	1959 2/	1960 2/	January-June		Increase (+) or de- crease (-) 1961 1961
				1960 2/	1961 2/	
				1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	
North America:						
Canada.....	23,782	21,203	21,255	8,414	11,473	+3,059
Mexico.....	43,659	15,743	9,585	3,005	2,398	-607
El Salvador.....	3,842	2,522	7,627	4,994	2,258	-2,736
Guatemala.....	3,693	8,249	11,443	4,176	6,934	+2,758
Cuba.....	30,356	36,125	18,418	11,653	---	-11,653
Dominican Republic.....	3,709	5,644	5,537	2,811	1,686	-1,125
Other.....	6,623	9,171	15,158	6,959	7,313	+354
Total.....	115,664	98,657	89,023	42,012	32,062	-9,950
South America:						
Chile.....	6,097	2,085	215	71	643	+572
Colombia.....	15,140	23,514	26,089	12,354	12,660	+306
Ecuador.....	6,124	9,387	16,849	6,621	8,286	+1,665
Peru.....	9,769	8,751	9,029	2,865	4,608	+1,743
Other.....	4,574	11,700	13,589	8,115	3,125	-4,990
Total.....	41,704	55,437	65,771	30,026	29,322	-704
Europe:						
Austria.....	6,897	3,122	361	361	---	-361
Belgium-Luxembourg.....	61,071	46,188	38,170	26,920	8,493	-18,427
France.....	10,913	14,710	28,463	25,396	91	-25,305
Germany, West.....	87,515	81,886	103,818	55,370	57,508	+2,138
Ireland.....	6,126	1,771	60	---	111	+111
Italy.....	137,080	292,856	282,586	156,145	95,394	-60,751
Netherlands.....	139,534	265,500	261,714	162,234	82,192	-80,042
Norway.....	3,346	1,281	1,867	1,502	1,731	+229
Spain.....	3/ 1,741	9,957	45,656	21,190	19,843	-1,347
Switzerland.....	33,485	12,427	6,588	5,236	2,047	-3,189
United Kingdom.....	10,973	15,579	40,041	16,596	10,507	-6,089
Poland.....	4/ 5,694	52,577	43,422	30,297	27,557	-2,740
Yugoslavia.....	19,053	17,054	18,347	7,416	3,541	-3,875
Other.....	8,838	10,121	13,339	5,655	6,358	+703
Total.....	532,266	825,029	884,432	514,318	315,373	-198,945
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia) :	---	---	---	---	131,219	+131,219
Africa:						
Rhodesia-Nyasaland.....	4,740	654	2,234	6	560	+554
Republic of So. Africa....	52,211	48,252	67,337	25,771	27,008	+1,237
U.A.R. Egypt.....	34,408	49,806	61,259	29,041	30,485	+1,444
Other.....	4,593	15,522	5/28,927	11,997	6,295	-5,702
Total.....	95,952	114,234	159,757	66,815	64,348	-2,467
Asia:						
China, Taiwan.....	15,434	28,194	20,354	7,954	12,622	+4,668
Iran.....	3/ 3,826	29,586	22,584	15,682	5,390	-10,292
Japan.....	161,025	263,852	379,188	188,976	224,087	+35,111
Korea, Republic of.....	9,283	19,207	24,095	8,902	9,136	+234
Philippines.....	11,104	15,508	18,130	9,115	11,082	+1,967
Other 6/.....	9,118	14,570	7/ 41,629	20,645	23,891	+3,246
Total.....	209,790	370,917	505,980	251,274	286,208	+34,934
Total world.....	995,376	1,464,274	1,704,963	904,445	858,532	-45,913

1/ Includes inedible tallow, animal greases and fats, animal oils, n.e.s., oleic acid or red oil and stearic acid. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ 1955 only. 4/ Less than a 5-year average. 5/ Includes 21.9 million pounds to Morocco. 6/ Includes shipments to Oceania. 7/ Includes 30.8 million pounds to Pakistan.

LARGE ALMOND OUTTURN
EXPECTED IN SPAIN

Spain's 1961 almond crop, currently estimated at 42,000 short tons--7,000 above June forecasts, may establish a new record.

The crop could have been even larger were it not for the loss of some fruit in the Levante region because of a persistent drought and strong winds in the early part of summer. All in all, however, conditions have been favorable for the development of the crop, with moderate temperatures and occasional showers, particularly in the Catalonia and the Balearic Isles.

Almond production in 1960 was estimated at 30,000 short tons, while average production from 1954 through 1958 was 21,100 tons.

ALMONDS, SHELLLED BASIS: Spain, supply and distribution,
1959, 1960, and forecast 1961

Item	1959	Preliminary 1960	Forecast 1961
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Beginning stocks, September 1	10,000	8,000	6,000
Production.....	32,000	30,000	42,000
Total supply.....	42,000	38,000	48,000
Exports.....	27,300	24,500	
Domestic disappearance.....	6,700	7,500	
Ending stocks, August 31.....	8,000	6,000	
Total distribution.....	42,000	38,000	

Beginning 1961 stocks are now forecast at 6,000 tons, which is slightly larger than earlier predictions, because exports in May and June were reported to be rather small. Reasons stated for the drop were: (a) increased competition from Italy and (b) the expectation that the Ministry of Commerce would reduce the existing export duties. This reduction did take place on July 27, 1961 (Foreign Crops and Markets, August 28, 1961), thus decreasing the duties on both unshelled and shelled almonds by 50 percent. The existing duties are now less than 2 cents per pound (1.85) shelled and just under 1 cent (0.98) for unshelled.

Almond exports from September 1, 1960, through June 30, 1961, are estimated at 23,500 tons of shelled and 3,000 tons of unshelled, a total shelled equivalent of approximately 24,500 tons. From September 1, 1959, through June 30, 1960, exports amounted to 23,750 tons, shelled equivalent, while total 1959-60 exports reached 27,300 tons.

Spanish trade sources reportedly feel that almond prices will decline in the next 3 months because of record crops in Spain and Italy. With the reduced export tax, however, exporters believe that Spain will be able to compete effectively on the world market.

In mid-August, unselected Valencia almonds, shelled, were being quoted at 47.8 cents per pound, duty-paid, U.K. ports.

ITALIAN FILBERT CROP SETS RECORD

Italy's 1961 filbert harvest is forecast at 55,000 short tons--a record crop surpassing the previous high of 50,000 tons set in 1955.

This year's crop is made up of 33,000 tons in Campania, 9,000 in Sicily, 6,500 in Lazio, and 6,500 in Piemonte.

The filbert harvest in 1960 totaled 39,000 tons and averaged 35,700 from 1954 through 1958.

Exports of unshelled filberts from September 1960 through June 1961 totaled 13,138 tons, while shelled exports amounted to 8,471. Total 1960-61 filbert exports are expected to approximate 33,000 tons, unshelled equivalent.

Beginning 1961 stocks on September 1 are expected to be negligible.

Prices of Italian filberts remained firm from June through August. In August, shelled long and round Naples were quoted at 56.7 and 58.1 cents per pound, f.o.b., respectively, while unshelled long and round Naples were being quoted at 24.5 and 22.7 cents, respectively.

U.S. SHIPMENTS OF HIDES AND SKINS RISE

U.S. exports of hides and skins increased sharply in the first half of 1961.

Exports of cattle hides were up 839,000 pieces over the same period in 1960. Sharply increased imports by Japan accounted for most of the gain, more than offsetting decreased imports by the Netherlands.

Exports of calfskins rose sharply to 3.8 million pieces--an increase of about 50 percent over the first half of 1960. Imports by Japan and Italy accounted for most of the gain; large percentage increases, however, were registered by other leading buyers.

Increased imports by West Germany and Japan accounted for most of the rise in exports of kipskins.

Exports of sheep and lamb skins rose 44 percent; increased imports by the United Kingdom accounted for most of the increase.

HIDES AND SKINS: U.S. exports by country of destination,
annual 1958-60 and January-June 1960-61

Country of destination	Annual			January-June		: Increase :(+) or de- crease (-) : 1961
	1958	1959	1960	1960	1961	
	1,000 pieces	1,000 pieces	1,000 pieces	1,000 pieces	1,000 pieces	
Cattle hides:						
Japan.....	1,438	1,083	2,392	876	1,498	+622
Netherlands.....	869	568	1,280	739	409	-330
Germany, West.....	615	629	631	300	389	+89
Mexico.....	330	503	564	235	277	+42
Canada.....	580	591	504	239	380	+141
U.S.S.R.....	62	14	298	63	0	-63
Turkey.....	200	137	217	71	177	+106
Italy.....	154	60	162	80	92	+12
Poland.....	295	92	85	57	31	-26
Yugoslavia.....	195	139	80	33	42	+9
United Kingdom.....	167	47	58	41	46	+5
Other countries.....	493	292	618	239	471	+232
Total.....	5,398	4,155	6,889	2,973	3,812	+839
Calfskins:						
Canada.....	671	573	552	319	280	-39
Japan.....	404	178	321	113	275	+162
Italy.....	249	205	266	90	250	+160
Netherlands.....	250	129	156	91	105	+14
Germany, West.....	361	150	115	62	92	+30
United Kingdom.....	45	13	75	50	101	+51
Switzerland.....	126	26	64	57	97	+40
France.....	143	24	13	8	18	+10
Other countries.....	104	116	85	41	24	-17
Total.....	2,353	1,414	1,647	831	1,242	+411
Kipskins:						
Germany, West.....	251	128	142	48	80	+32
Japan.....	186	95	123	36	88	+52
Netherlands.....	108	127	55	46	44	-2
Belgium.....	22	23	23	0	3	+3
United Kingdom.....	10	4	16	13	8	-5
Canada.....	10	4	5	2	13	+11
Other countries.....	128	102	118	35	30	-5
Total.....	715	483	482	180	266	+86
Sheep and lamb 1/:						
Canada.....	502	799	946	390	448	+58
United Kingdom.....	412	606	628	226	472	+246
Mexico.....	108	131	153	53	30	-23
Sweden.....	95	120	105	38	36	-2
France.....	10	9	25	8	18	+10
Germany, West.....	48	37	16	15	18	+3
Other countries.....	190	225	484	178	281	+103
Total.....	1,365	1,927	2,357	908	1,303	+395

1/ Includes goat and kid skins.

PORUGAL'S ALMOND HARVEST REDUCED SLIGHTLY

The 1961 almond harvest in Portugal is now expected to be about 4,700 short tons--down 300 tons from earlier indications.

This year's production--comprising 3,000 tons in Algarve and 1,700 in Douro--is well above the average production of 3,800 tons from 1954 through 1958 and much larger than the short 1960 crop of 1,400 tons.

Portuguese almond exports from September 1960 through June 1961 totaled 1,926 tons shelled and 267 tons unshelled. Total 1960-61 almond exports are expected to reach 2,200 tons.

Beginning 1961 almond stocks are forecast at 900 tons.

ARGENTINE SUGAR SURPLUS SHARPLY REDUCED

Late season frosts and harvest labor difficulties in Argentina have combined to sharply reduce prospects for the country's sugar production in the 1961-62 season, which began June 1.

The Argentine Sugar Board recently indicated that production might be lower than the first forecast by as much as 150,000 metric tons. A reduction of this magnitude, together with anticipated domestic consumption and export commitments, would bring Argentina's carryover stocks on May 30, 1962, down to something less than 150,000 metric tons, a fairly normal figure. In succeeding years, however, stocks may again accumulate if yields are normal and if the acreage in sugar cane is not reduced.

U.S. EXPORTS OF HOG CASINGS UP, OTHER ANIMAL CASINGS DOWN

U.S. exports of hog casings during the first 6 months of 1961 increased 961,000 pounds--23 percent above the corresponding period in 1960.

Reduced imports by the United Kingdom were more than offset by imports of other leading buyers.

Exports of other natural casings declined chiefly because of reduced imports by Spain. In 1960 this country emerged as the leading export market for U.S. sausage casings.

Trade in this commodity has been reduced in recent years owing to increased competition from synthetic casings.

SAUSAGE CASINGS, NATURAL: U.S. exports by country of destination,
annual 1958-60, January-June 1960 and 1961

Country of destination	Annual			January-June		Increase :(+) or de- crease(-) 1961
	1958	1959	1960	1960	1961	
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	
Hog casings:						
Canada.....	23	103	455	124	416	+292
United Kingdom.....	3,106	3,977	2,522	1,329	1,080	-249
Netherlands.....	650	1,016	635	292	680	+388
Belgium.....	545	896	639	318	296	-22
Germany, West.....	769	1,351	1,165	484	664	+180
Switzerland.....	207	452	668	269	318	+49
Spain.....	634	601	762	256	359	+103
Republic of South Africa....	411	430	579	299	289	-10
Australia.....	1,061	1,076	1,292	612	662	+50
New Zealand.....	546	661	399	187	279	+92
Others.....	327	454	191	60	148	+88
Total.....	8,279	11,017	9,307	4,230	5,191	+961
Other animal casings 1/:						
Canada.....	303	293	379	202	282	+80
Cuba.....	133	125	44	44	0	-44
Sweden.....	29	25	18	10	8	-2
Norway.....	761	634	335	34	163	+129
Denmark.....	56	115	63	28	45	+17
United Kingdom.....	151	285	221	127	109	-18
Netherlands.....	320	352	404	216	178	-38
Belgium.....	198	199	178	83	87	+4
Germany, West.....	1,650	1,783	953	470	428	-42
Switzerland.....	1,499	1,685	1,579	847	791	-56
Spain.....	3,063	1,629	2,154	586	250	-336
Others.....	245	269	350	115	169	+54
Total.....	8,408	7,394	6,678	2,762	2,510	-252

1/ Casings not elsewhere classified, mainly beef.

Bureau of Census

CANADIAN MILLS USE MORE COTTON

Canadian cotton consumption, based on the number of bales opened by mills, amounted to 349,000 bales (500 pounds gross) during the 1960-61 season (August-July)--an increase of 5 percent from the 333,000 opened in the previous season.

Consumption in July dropped to a seasonal low of 21,000 bales, compared with 31,000 in the preceding month, and 17,000 in July 1960. The low July 1961 level was attributed largely to annual mill vacations but was the largest July figure since the 23,000 bales used in 1956-57.

SWEDEN'S RAPESEED CROP INCREASES SHARPLY

Sweden's 1961 rapeseed crop is expected to reach 132,000 short tons--more than twice the sharply reduced 1960 outturn of 60,590 tons, but still 10 percent less than the average 1955-59 production.

Acreage planted last fall was smaller than normal because of poor weather. Yield prospects, however, have been favorable.

MODERN POULTRY PLANT OPENED IN SPAIN

A new poultry plant built for the incubation, care, slaughter, and sale of broilers was recently opened in the province of Valencia, Spain.

Forty-eight incubators with automatic feeders are installed in the plant, which is air-conditioned.

At present, the plant can house 300,000 birds, 5,000 of which are slaughtered daily under sanitary conditions and sold in both fresh and frozen form. The plant is expected to sell 25,000 broilers per day by September on the domestic and European markets.

U.S. LARD SHIPMENTS DOWN 38 PERCENT

U.S. lard exports from January through June were 213 million pounds--130 million below the same period of 1960.

Shipments of 132 million pounds to the United Kingdom in the aforementioned period were 71 million pounds less than in the same months of 1960. Exports to West Germany more than doubled in January-June, compared with the same period of the previous year.

Exports to Cuba, normally the second largest U.S. lard market, were 41 million pounds in the first 6 months of 1961, compared with 104 million in the corresponding period of 1960. Shipments to Canada and Mexico were higher in January-June than during the same months of last year.

LARD (INCLUDING RENDERED PORK FAT): U.S. exports by country of destination, average 1951-55, annual 1959-60, and January - June 1960-61

Destination	Average 1951-55	1959	1960 1/	January - June			Increase (+) or decrease (-) 1961
				1960 1/	1961 1/		
				1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	
North America:							
Canada.....	6,497	4,096	21,159	5,053	9,761		+4,708
Mexico.....	31,823	10,543	9,483	4,062	5,367		+1,305
Panama Canal Zone.....	967	155	111	91	84		-7
Costa Rica.....	7,363	5,281	4,338	3,712	1,446		-2,266
El Salvador.....	4,299	2,640	3,037	1,934	837		-1,097
Guatemala.....	8,668	8,040	2,807	2,266	213		-2,053
Panama.....	6,560	4,787	2,888	1,601	1,636		+35
Cuba.....	157,427	217,083	190,401	104,403	40,977		-63,426
Haiti.....	6,725	7,652	7,691	4,301	4,062		-239
Netherlands Antilles....	1,066	509	363	201	146		-55
Other.....	1,870	1,745	1,913	945	1,042		+97
Total.....	233,265	262,531	244,191	128,569	65,571		-62,998
South America:							
Bolivia.....	3,755	6,252	3,129	2,680	1,404		-1,276
Brazil.....	2,088	55	62	62	68		+6
Colombia.....	3,359	26	118	37	56		+19
Ecuador.....	5,494	19	---	---	4		+4
Peru.....	12,521	4,765	1,309	830	880		+50
Venezuela.....	3,640	609	490	342	173		-169
Other.....	134	1,934	1,169	625	1,148		+523
Total.....	30,991	13,660	6,277	4,576	3,733		-843
Europe:							
Austria.....	23,579	22	---	---	---		---
France.....	1,104	106	280	280	---		-280
Germany, West.....	55,978	39,940	15,808	3,474	8,065		+4,591
Netherlands.....	33,114	1,547	688	660	---		-660
United Kingdom.....	124,685	274,603	348,512	203,287	132,474		-70,813
Yugoslavia.....	38,431	7,832	2	---	---		---
Other.....	8,162	878	648	517	2,230		+1,713
Total.....	285,053	324,928	365,938	208,218	142,769		-65,449
Asia:							
Asia.....	5,197	3,043	3,488	1,862	1,217		-645
Other.....	130	---	115	44	29		-15
World total.....	554,636	604,162	620,009	343,269	213,319		-129,950

1/ Preliminary.

Bureau of the Census

IRANIAN ALMOND CROP FORECAST REDUCED

The 1961 almond crop in Iran is now forecast by the Foreign Agricultural Service at 6,500 short tons, which is a 4,500-ton reduction from earlier reports.

The important producing area of Azerbaijan has had a disappointing season and the yield is reported low.

Average production from 1954 through 1958 is 7,800 tons while the 1960 crop was estimated at 3,500 tons.

AUSTRALIA EXCEEDS PREVIOUS WHEAT AND FLOUR EXPORTS

Australian wheat and flour exports from July 1960 through June 1961 totaled 183 million bushels--18 percent more than the previous record of 155 million exported in 1931-32.

Wheat exports in July-June 1960-61 totaling 153 million bushels, accounted for the high peak in total exports. In comparison, 127 million bushels were exported in 1931-32 and 120 million in 1932-33. Grain exports reached a low of 12 million bushels in 1946-47, but began an up-trend the following year and reached 91 million in 1956-57 and in 1960-61.

A good harvest in 1960, together with adverse crop conditions in the Middle East, Europe, and China, made possible most of the increases in 1960-61.

Throughout the years, the United Kingdom has been the principal market for Australian wheat. In 1960-61, Mainland China became the major customer, exceeding by far the quantities taken by the United Kingdom. Exports to the United Kingdom increased 7 million bushels above the 20 million exported in 1959-60, but exports to China totaled 41 million bushels, compared with practically none the previous year. During prewar years, China was a high-ranking market for Australian wheat, but little, if any, went to that country in postwar years until the current year.

For the first time in late years, Italy was a market for Australian wheat and took 17 million bushels in 1960-61, compared with none the last 5 years.

Flour exports from July 1960 through June 1961 totaled 30 million bushels (grain equivalent), compared with 25 million the previous year. Larger shipments to the Arabian Peninsula, Indonesia, and Mauritius, plus the equivalent of 2 million bushels in grain to China, accounted for most of the increase. There were slight changes in exports to the major markets; shipments to Ceylon were down, while those to Malaya and Singapore were up.

Australian flour exports reached a peak of 35 million bushels in 1940-41. China was the major market that year, taking 9 million bushels, or about 25 percent of the total.

Present indications are that Australian wheat and flour exports will continue at a high level in 1961-62. This forecast is based on adequate supplies and continued demand in normal markets, as well as the probability of continued large shipments to China.

WHEAT AND FLOUR: Australian exports, July-June 1959-60 and July-June 1960-61

Country of destination	July-June 1959-60			July-June 1960-61 1/		
	Wheat	Flour 2/	Total	Wheat	Flour 2/	Total
	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
Europe:						
Albania	--	--	--	1,051	--	1,051
Austria	978	--	978	339	--	339
Germany, West	4,230	--	4,230	4,426	3/	4,426
Ireland	849	--	849	2,732	--	2,732
Italy	--	--	--	16,650	3	16,653
Norway	--	--	--	1,021	--	1,021
Spain	--	--	--	1,258	--	1,258
United Kingdom	20,985	2,124	23,109	27,410	2,578	29,988
Others	854	7	861	975	8	983
Total	27,896	2,131	30,027	55,862	2,589	58,451
Asia:						
Aden	325	1,180	1,505	313	1,517	1,830
Arabian Peninsula	207	1,504	1,711	223	2,311	2,534
Ceylon	9	6,633	6,642	15	5,398	5,413
China (Mainland)	1	--	1	40,685	2,262	42,947
Hong Kong	2,388	257	2,645	2,438	252	2,690
India	11,706	--	11,706	4,910	4	4,914
Indonesia	3/	1,590	1,590	3/	4,403	4,403
Iran	4,467	--	4,467	1,852	1	1,853
Iraq	8,809	--	8,809	9,512	--	9,512
Japan	13,909	--	13,909	13,110	3/	13,110
Korea, North	455	--	455	2,796	--	2,796
Lebanon	957	--	957	1,463	118	1,581
Malaya and Singapore	868	7,407	8,275	704	7,414	8,118
Pakistan	3,875	--	3,875	3,873	6	3,879
Philippines	786	170	956	238	84	322
Others	249	1,115	1,364	1,002	1,008	2,010
Total	49,011	19,856	68,867	83,134	24,778	107,912
Africa:						
Algeria	--	--	--	1,147	--	1,147
Mauritius	1	812	813	1	1,090	1,091
Republic of South Africa	2,267	--	2,267	--	7	7
Rhodesia and Nyasaland	3,314	204	3,518	2,598	146	2,744
U.A.R.	322	82	404	2,707	57	2,764
Others	327	237	564	1,065	319	1,384
Total	6,231	1,335	7,566	7,518	1,619	9,137
Oceania:						
New Zealand and Dependencies	7,905	112	8,017	6,295	110	6,405
British Pacific Islands	4	805	809	4	764	768
Others	200	318	518	45	371	416
Total	8,109	1,235	9,344	6,344	1,245	7,589
Unspecified	5	56	61	185	2	187
World total	91,252	24,613	115,865	153,043	30,233	183,276

1/ Preliminary. 2/Grain equivalent. 3/ Less than 500 bushels.

Compiled from official and other sources.

ITALIAN ALMOND CROP
MAY SET RECORD

The 1961 commercial almond production in Italy is now forecast at 65,000 short tons, according to a general consensus of the Italian trade.

If a crop of this size materializes, it will be the largest on record.

Of this year's production, Puglia is expected to account for 38,000 tons and Sicily 27,000. These amounts include the production of minor growing areas (Abruzzi-Molise and Sardinia), which will yield about 4,000 to 4,500 tons.

The Italian almond harvest in 1960 totaled 13,000 tons, and from 1954 through 1958 production averaged 27,200 tons.

ALMONDS, SHELLDED BASIS: Italy, supply and distribution, marketing season 1959, 1960, and forecast 1961

Item	1959	Preliminary 1960	Forecast 1961
	<u>Short tons</u>	<u>Short tons</u>	<u>Short tons</u>
Beginning stocks, Sept. 1.....	6,000	16,000	2,000
Production.....	52,000	13,000	65,000
Total supply.....	58,000	29,000	67,000
Exports.....	31,900	21,000	
Domestic disappearance.....	10,100	6,000	
Ending stocks, Aug. 31.....	16,000	2,000	
Total distribution.....	58,000	29,000	

The quality of this year's almonds is good, according to the Italian trade. The average size of kernels is expected to be rather small as is usual with a large crop. A high percentage of twin almonds is expected to develop. The Bari Prima variety may yield about 15 to 25 percent twins of the smooth kernel and about 25 to 35 percent of the coarse kernel.

Harvesting of soft-shelled almonds was scheduled to begin about mid-August, and hard-shelled almonds about the end of August.

Exports of shelled almonds from September 1960 through April 1961 amounted to 15,864 tons, with an additional 3,639 tons believed to have been shipped during May and June. Exports of unshelled almonds

during the aforementioned period totaled 852 tons, plus 191 during May and June. By August 31, 1961, Italy is expected to have exported at least 21,000 tons of almonds, shelled basis.

Beginning 1961 stocks, on September 1, are forecast at about 2,000 tons.

In mid-August, f.o.b. prices for Bari, shelled, were quoted at 42.1 cents per pound. Some of the Italian trade was reported to be expecting a slight weakening of prices during September and October.

SPAIN'S FILBERT CROP ESTIMATE RAISED

Spain's 1961 filbert crop estimate has been increased to 18,000 short tons, unshelled basis, which is 4,000 tons above the June forecast.

The set of fruit apparently was not as light as some growers reported in the spring.

In 1960, the filbert harvest was estimated at 21,500 tons, and from 1954 through 1958 production averaged 15,200 tons.

Spanish filbert exports from September 1, 1960, through June 30, 1961, are estimated at about 19,500 tons, unshelled equivalent; total 1960-61 exports may reach 21,000 tons. Heavy Spanish supplies coincided with short Turkish supplies in 1960-61. In 1959-60, Spain exported only 3,600 tons, unshelled equivalent.

Stocks on September 1, 1961, are expected to be only 5,500 tons, unshelled. Beginning stocks a year earlier were 12,500 tons.

Spanish filbert prices remained firm throughout the spring and early summer. The record amount of exports plus increased domestic demand were reported to be responsible for maintaining these prices. Spanish trade sources believe that filbert prices will continue at about the same level as in July when shelled filberts were quoted at 59.3 cents per pound and unshelled at 24.2 cents, f.o.b. Spain.

TURKISH WALNUT CROP LARGER

The commercial walnut pack in Turkey, for which only unofficial estimates are available, is expected to total 10,000 short tons, unshelled basis, compared with 8,300 in 1960.

The pack represents a small proportion of total 1961 Turkish walnut production, which is unofficially estimated at 83,000 tons, unshelled--an 11-percent increase over the 75,000-ton estimate for 1960.

Turkish exports during the 1960-61 season are estimated at 4,200 tons, unshelled.

NEW NONFAT DRY MILK PROGRAM LAUNCHED IN JAPAN

Japan recently announced a new program for the distribution of nonfat dry milk to various nurseries and children's welfare institutions.

At present, the country has about 12,000 such establishments, which accommodate approximately 700,000 children. In addition to present requirements, the new program will create a demand for imported nonfat dry milk.

This program will be implemented by the newly authorized Children's Welfare Lunch Association. Imports for use in this program will be exempt from duty, and allocations for foreign exchange will be made to importers with qualifying records in the importation of nonfat dry milk.

Firms designated by the association as being eligible for handling imports under this program are: Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, Ltd., Mitsubishi Shoji Kaisha, Ltd., K. K. Toshoku (formerly Tokyo Food Products), Nomura Trading Co., Ltd., Ataka and Co., Ltd., Koami Shoten, Ltd., F. Kanamatsu and Co., Ltd., and Tokyo Boeki Unso K.K.

The Ministry of International Trade and Industry has reportedly earmarked \$680,000 for the importation of 2,000 metric tons of nonfat dry milk from April 1 through September 30, 1961. The association may import an additional 2,200 metric tons during the second half of the Japanese fiscal year, October 1 through March 30, 1962.

COPRA PRODUCTION AND EXPORTS RISE IN PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Copra production in Papua and New Guinea, estimated at 107,000 long tons for fiscal year 1960-61, was up about 5 percent from the 102,000 produced in 1959-60.

Copra exports of approximately 80,000 tons in 1960-61 were about 22 percent above the 65,396 shipped in 1959-60.

The rise in production is attributed to a small increase in acreage and more thorough collection of coconuts as a result of falling prices over the past year. The total number of coconut palms in Papua and New Guinea is estimated at 10.8 million. Acreage planted to coconut palms as of March 31, 1960, was reported at 236,808 acres, an increase of 1,000 from the previous year. The upward trend in copra production evident in recent years will apparently continue.

Copra exports in 1960-61 were more than one-fifth higher than the 1959-60 volume. Coconut oil shipments, however were down 30 percent to 27,000 tons, copra equivalent. As a result of reduced crushings, exports of copra cake and meal were down to about 9,000 tons from 12,268 in 1959-60.

COPRA: Papua and New Guinea, supply and distribution,
seasons 1959-60, 1960-61, and forecast 1961-62

Item	1959-60	1960-61 1/	1961-62 2/
<u>Long tons</u>			
<u>Supply:</u>			
Opening stocks:			
Held by Copra Board.....	4,771	6,650	3,019
Other 3/.....	11,400	8,110	11,875
Production.....	102,274	107,134	108,000
Total supply.....	<u>118,445</u>	<u>121,894</u>	<u>122,894</u>
<u>Distribution:</u>			
Exports:			
As copra.....	65,396	80,000	80,000
As oil 4/.....	38,289	27,000	30,000
Carryover stocks:			
Held by Copra Board.....	6,650	3,019	5,000
Other 3/.....	8,110	11,875	7,894
Total distribution.....	<u>118,445</u>	<u>121,894</u>	<u>122,894</u>

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Forecast. 3/ Estimate. 4/ In terms of copra, conversion factor used was 1.5.

Source: Compiled from data supplied by the Australian Department of Territories, Copra Marketing Board, and the Territory Statistical Service.

Official data on copra stocks held in Papua and New Guinea are limited to those held by the Copra Marketing Board. Details on stocks held on the plantations or at the Rabaul Crushing Mill are not collected. Thus, the stock figures in the above table shown as "other" are estimated. Although stocks held by the board as of June 30 were 3,019 long tons, the board generally has between 4,000 and 5,000 tons on hand, fluctuations in the quantities held being caused by availability of shipping bottoms.

INDONESIA TO EXPORT COPRA
TO MAINLAND CHINA

Indonesia will ship 4,000 tons of copra to Mainland China early in September, and probably an additional 8,000 tons before the end of the year, according to trade sources.

Statistics available through the first 4 months of this year show that 2,000 long tons had been sent to China in that period. Available data for 1960 indicate no shipments to China last year. The largest quantity exported to that country in recent years was 36,408 tons in 1956.

BURMA PLANS INCREASE IN PEANUT ACREAGE

The National Planning Advisory Committee of Burma expects to increase the country's peanut acreage from 1.1 million acres to 1.4 million by 1963-64.

The goal was established to help Burma achieve self-sufficiency in peanut oil production.

LATIN AMERICAN AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS TO U.S. MAY DECLINE IN 1960-61

Preliminary figures indicate that U.S. agricultural imports from the 20 Latin American republics declined in fiscal year 1960-61 to \$1,652 million--\$220 million less than in 1959-60.

Four commodities account for \$1,272 million of the aforementioned amount: green coffee, \$871 million; sugar, 270 million; bananas, \$76 million; and cocoa, \$55 million. Coffee exports decreased \$45 million from 1959-60; raw sugar imports fell \$120 million; and cocoa imports were \$23 million less.

Brazil was the top U.S. supplier in Latin America in 1960-61, shipping \$471 million worth of agricultural commodities, or more than one quarter of all U.S. agricultural imports from that area. Coffee made up 80 percent of the total. Imports from Brazil declined \$61 million from the previous year--\$55 million of which was coffee.

Mexico and Colombia each provided the United States with \$260 million of agricultural commodities. A \$79 million rise in sugar imports from Mexico more than accounted for the overall increase from that country. Agricultural imports from Colombia remained fairly stable. As in past years, coffee imports made up almost all the total.

In 1960-61 the value of agricultural imports from Cuba was only about 17 percent of the 1959-60 value. Sugar imports from that country were \$330 million less than in the previous year. Following a series of actions by the Cuban Government, the United States, in July of 1960, cut the sugar quota for the remainder of 1960 by 700,000 tons. This action also prevented Cuba from getting any part of the unfilled domestic sugar quota of 500,000 to 600,000 tons, which is reallocated at the end of each year. The 1961 quota for Cuba was set at zero.

Preliminary figures indicate that the United States imported less sugar in 1960-61 than in previous years. However, part of the shortfall from Cuba was made up by the Philippines and by Latin American countries other than Cuba. The drop in U.S. sugar imports from Cuba was \$330 million from the 1959-60 total. Imports from Mexico rose from \$7.5 million to \$86 million and shipments from Brazil from none to \$15 million. Imports from Peru, Haiti, and the Dominican Republic increased more than fivefold.

UNITED STATES: Agricultural imports from the 20 Latin American republics, fiscal years ending June 30, 1957 through 1961

Country	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61 (prel.)
Mexico.....	155,535	213,331	228,787	186,397	260,097
Guatemala.....	67,930	70,056	57,490	59,176	57,662
El Salvador.....	57,448	40,580	46,109	29,640	24,019
Honduras.....	29,196	23,581	23,035	21,060	32,196
Nicaragua.....	19,545	21,448	12,705	13,720	24,675
Costa Rica.....	24,692	30,122	34,631	28,033	39,324
Panama.....	13,194	17,846	16,722	17,972	13,254
Cuba.....	382,911	442,123	425,822	423,641	72,656
Haiti.....	10,083	20,480	11,035	11,869	12,581
Dominican Republic.....	47,464	71,160	59,708	61,513	110,532
Colombia.....	323,134	324,949	303,007	265,818	260,042
Venezuela.....	39,285	41,875	31,902	20,305	24,547
Ecuador.....	48,481	52,120	52,908	57,846	55,431
Peru.....	24,976	28,306	35,782	30,614	79,080
Bolivia.....	1,179	1,154	1,836	1,848	1,796
Chile.....	4,150	4,339	5,904	4,669	4,766
Brazil.....	667,620	540,117	517,929	531,776	470,631
Paraguay.....	3,209	2,788	5,870	4,850	6,883
Uruguay.....	11,818	6,435	14,451	13,264	16,845
Argentina.....	102,644	96,042	123,899	88,312	84,898
Total.....	2,034,494	2,048,852	2,009,532	1,872,323	1,651,915

NORWAY-U.S.S.R. GRAIN PACT LIMITS U.S. WHEAT EXPORTS

A 3-year bilateral grain agreement between Norway and the U.S.S.R. is limiting U.S. grain exports.

The pact provides for annual Norwegian imports of 75,000 metric tons (2,756,000 bushels) of wheat and 30,000 tons (1,181,000 bushels) of rye from the Soviet Union. The agreement expires December 31.

In exchange for the wheat and rye, Norway is exporting large quantities of hardened marine fats and salted herring to the U.S.S.R. Norway recently has been having difficulty in finding export markets for these commodities.

In grains, Norway is in all respects a trading nation. The State Grain Corporation is the sole purchaser of domestically produced grains and the sole importer of grains and feeds. The corporation resells its purchases to Norwegian processors and other private buyers. The corporation usually imports grains on the basis of ordinary commercial considerations. The policy, however, is modified by the agreement with the U.S.S.R. and Norway's participation in the International Wheat Agreement.

If the pact with the Soviet Union had not been made, Norway would be importing considerably larger quantities of wheat from other countries. U.S. exporters would undoubtedly be obtaining a larger share of these imports.

Norway's wheat and rye purchases from the U.S.S.R. are roughly 25 percent and 50 percent, respectively, of the country's total grain import requirements.

PERUVIAN COTTON EXPORTS RISE 12 PERCENT

Preliminary statistics show exports of cotton from Peru amounting to 428,000 bales (500 pounds gross) in the first 11 months (August-June) of the 1960-61 season--up 12 percent from shipments of 382,000 in the corresponding period of 1959-60.

Shipments increased to most buyers of Peruvian cotton during the period under review. Noticeably smaller quantities, however, were shipped to some principal destinations, including the United Kingdom, Italy, and France.

Quantities exported to major destinations from August 1960 through June 1961, with comparable 1959-60 figures in parentheses, were: Belgium 73,000 bales (71,000); West Germany 56,000 (56,000); United Kingdom 50,000 (69,000); Chile 41,000 (30,000); Japan 35,000 (14,000); United States 33,000 (15,000); Netherlands 27,000 (24,000); France 26,000 (33,000); Argentina 24,000 (7,000); and Italy 15,000 (22,000).

Prices of Peruvian cotton in world import markets have declined during the past several months following a general uptrend in the last half of 1960. Extra-long-staple types showed the sharpest drop, due to the pressure of large supplies against a market weakened by substantially smaller takings. On August 24, 1961, Peruvian Pima No. 1 and Tanguis Type 3 were quoted at 39.55 and 34.76 U.S. cents per pound, respectively, c.i.f. Liverpool. Comparable quotations on December 29, 1960, were 46.80 and 35.22 cents a pound.

Cotton production in Peru for 1960-61 was estimated at a record 592,000 bales from 615,000 acres--5 percent larger than the 566,000 bales grown in the previous season on about the same acreage. Production of extra-long-staple Pima and Karnak was about 136,000 bales during 1960-61, compared with 121,000 a year earlier, while 1960-61 production of Tanguis, Acala, and Aspero totaled 456,000 bales, against the previous season's crop of 445,000.

The 1961-62 crop of Pima and Karnak, most of which is harvested in July and August, reportedly is about equal to last season's crop.

Consumption of cotton in Peru, consisting mostly of Tanguis cotton, is continuing the uptrend of recent years, and domestic offtake of the 1960-61 season is currently forecast at 85,000 bales, compared with 78,000 in 1959-60. Retail sales of cotton goods are holding up well and the variety and quality of goods have increased. Ending stocks on July 31 are estimated to be somewhat below the 320,000 bales on hand a year earlier.

NIGERIA'S PEANUT PROSPECTS FAVORABLE

Nigeria's 1961-62 peanut crop should equal, or may slightly exceed, the 1960-61 outturn if normal weather prevails, according to unofficial sources.

Despite the fact that rains in the peanut areas came much later than usual this summer, the acreage planted is believed to be larger than last year. Moreover, a trend toward replacement of cotton with peanuts is apparent in the Katsina and Zaria areas.

Purchases of shelled peanuts for export and crushing during the 1960-61 season (October 1 through September 30) reached 619,051 long tons by July 20. Of this total, 592,841 tons were Kano type and 26,210 Rivers type.

As of the same date, 347,828 tons of Kano peanuts had been moved to ports (313,534 by rail and 34,284 by truck). This quantity, for all practical purposes, could be considered the quantity exported. Delivery to oil mills were 87,984 tons, and stocks in the Kano area were 156,802.

Of the total 26,210 tons of Rivers area peanuts purchased, only 1,348 had moved out of the area as of July 20. The reason these shipments have been slow in moving is not known. The same situation, however, prevailed during the 1959-60 season when on the same date only 139 tons out of the 12,945 purchased had been shipped.

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

Official Business

NORWAY'S FISH OIL OUTPUT
TO REACH LOW EBB

Winter herring fishing off Norway's west coast is nearing the end of a cycle that may be followed by a complete absence of the fish in the area during the next 10 or 20 years, according to Norwegian experts.

It is believed that the fish population tends to shift periodically to other areas, depending on ocean currents, temperatures, and other factors.

The 1961 winter herring season ended largely in failure, with a catch of only 74,000 short tons, the smallest in 50 years and much below the 1954-60 average of 800,000 tons.

This year's small catch has dealt a serious blow to fishermen and herring reduction plants, which produce fish oil and meal. For years, Norway's domestic edible oil requirements have been met largely by the winter herring catch. Also, exports of hardened marine oils have been largely from the herring catch.

Norway's declining domestic production of marine oils have been mainly attributable to smaller catches of winter herring and Antarctic whales. As a result, imports of fish oil have been increased in recent years to meet requirements for domestic edible oil and export commitments for hardened marine oil.

In 1960, Norway's import requirements for marine oil were largely met with 45,000 tons of raw herring oil from Iceland. This year, the United States may be the major supplier of marine oils to Norway. In the first half of 1961, fish oil exports from the United States to Norway totaled 15,640 tons, or double those of 1960.